Abernethy

the newest voice in the valley

photo by nicholas andros

Midd kids who made it big.

By LIBBY SAYRE

This summer Middlebury spawned a number of alternatives: shops, restaurants, bars, and perhaps most importantly, a new newspaper. The **Valley Voice** is aimed at the residents of the Champlain Valley from Shelburne to Brandon. The sixteenth weekly issue of the fledgling periodical is currently in the works and will be distributed to over 13,000 area residents. Thus far the paper has provoked an enthusiastic response from its readers.

The **Voice**'s success can be attributed to a number of factors. First, it draws its readership from the Champlain Valley, an area that is economically, geographically, and socially determined, rather than an artificially determined area like Addison County or the cities of Burlington and Rutland. Readers can find what interests them without having to wade through pages of material which they might find boring.

Another element working in its favor is its different focus. Rather than concentrating strictly on news stories, the **Voice** prints numerous feature articles of local interest. Recent issues have contained articles on the Route 7 controversy, the Vermont Public Defender System, and Porter Hospital. Occasionally the paper contains a news story not found elsewhere, but generally the **Voice** is content to leave exhaustive news coverage to the **Addison County Independent** or to the **Burlington Free Press.**

The paper is by-and-large the creation of one man--John Michael White--an advertising executive turned publisher-editor. White, who moved to Vermont from New York in 1973, had originally intended to start an FM radio station in the area. Eventually, he decided that a different type of newpaper would fill the needs of Valley residents better than a radio station. By last spring, White was assembling a staff, and on June 26, the first first issue of the **Valley Voice** came off the presses.

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the
MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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panel favors vermont bottle bill

By GINNI JONES

The problems of the Vermont Bottle Bill and possible solutions were discussed by a panel sponsored by the League of Women Voters on September 26 in the Ilsley Library. Although the panel members are affected by the bill differently, they agreed that Vermont should have a bottle bill, and that the best solution to their problems is the institution of a national law requiring standardized returnable bottles.

The panel members were: Senator Arthur Gibb from Weybridge; Jim Finneran, a Vermont beer distributor; Lee Kilbur, a Coca-Cola distributor; Bob Emilo, owner of Emilio's Delicatessen; Bud Smith, owner of Bud's Market; Larry Provost, owner of Larry's Rubbish Removal; Kate Taylor for the Rutland League of Women Voters; and Frank Winkler, physics professor at Middlebury College. Mae Brown, chairman of the League's Environmental Quality Committee, was the panel moderator.

Senator Gibb described the current legislation, and gave its history. The present law requires a 5¢ deposit on all beer and soft drink containers. This law has reduced the roadside litter, claimed Gibb, but it has "made the grocer into a garbage man." Instead of recycling the cans, they are simply sent to a landfill. Kilbury added that for every 100 cans he sent out, he was getting 104 back because children were digging them out of dumps.

Senator Gibb also described the Lloyd Amendments which were defeated by the Vermont Senate last year. The Lloyd Amendments required state redemption centers, a ban on flip-top cans, and encouraged "certified" returnable bottles which can be used by more than one manufacturer. These certified bottles would have a lower deposit than other containers. Gibb plans to propose similar amendments again this year to make the Vermont bill similar to the Oregon Bill.

Jim Finneran stated the objectives of the Bottle Bill: litter reduction, a solution to the solid-waste problem, and energy and resource conservation. Finneran said that these objectives have not been met. Although he admitted that the amount of road-side litter has decreased, he suggested that it is because of an increased incentive to pick up litter, not a decrease in littering. Finneran said that there has been energy conservation only "to the degree we have gone to a fully returnable bottle."

photo by nicholas andros

Bottle banners and can canners discuss discardables.

As a solution to the problems of the Bottle Bill, Finneran suggested that the interested parties should meet in a "reasonable atmosphere" to discuss the objectives and how to obtain them. He feels the issue has become too emotional; it is "out of the arena of logic."

Bob Emilo and Bud Smith described the grocers' problems with the Bottle Bill. One major difficulty is finding space to store the returned bottles. Emilo had to eliminate several brand name beers in order to have more storage room. In this way, he became less competitive "because we didn't have what everybody wanted."

Another problem, according to Smith, is that he sells 68 different types of bottles and cans. As a result, it is difficult for his employees to remember which containers can be returned there, and he sometimes gets containers of brands he does not sell. A related problem is people mixing out-of-state bottles with Vermont deposit bot-

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housing projects planned for midd and vergennes

By HOPE ROSHETAR

Two housing developments geared to the needs of moderate to low-income families are in the offing for two sites in Middlebury and Vergennes. They are part of a statewide project sponsored by the New England Non-Profit Housing Development Corporation with additional funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Developments and the Vermont State Housing Authority. The Middlebury and Vergennes projects, plus two in St. Albans and Newport, will be built by Flanders Lumber and Building Supply.

In Middlebury, the 28 houses will be built in an area near Means Woods off Washington Street Extension. The owners of the development, called Peterson Heights, plan to offer the town part of the land near the woods, thereby cutting the size of the lots required by town ordinance from 20,000 to 10,000 square feet.

The need for low-income housing is admitted by members of the Town Planning Committee. There is, however, some concern over whether the town's sewer system is capable of handling the development. Concern was also expressed over the adequacy of school and road facilities.

These concerns are also apparent in Vergennes, with the Booth Woods project. In addition, there is some controversy over whether the developers need Planning Commission approval under Act 250 of the Environmental Law. The site

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protest called for ford visit

A coalition of organizations and individuals calling itself "Vermonters For Justice" have announced plans for a major demonstration on October 7 to protest President Gerald Ford's visit to Burlington.

The coalition describes itself as a non-partisan, grass roots organization whose goal ist to provide a forum in which Vermonters can effectively express that they are no more willing to accept a double standard of justice under Ford than they were under the Nixon Administration.

The demonstration is being called in response to what the group call "the continual coverup of the pardon as well as the President's phony amnesty plan." They also pointed to econimic inmjustices and the continuing war in Indochina.

A spokesperson noted that "it is ludicrous to continue spending billions of dollars on a corrupt and lost cause in Indochina when we can't even meet the needs of our own people here at home."

"This clearly shows who Gerald Ford represents," said Jesse Clemenes of Vermonters For Justice. "The fatcat Republicans will be wining and dining for fifty dollars a drink and fifty dollars a plate at a time when most Vermonters are having a hard enough time eating on their meager weekly and monthly incomes."

"Evidently, the President of the United States only feels comfortable rubbing elbows with the wealthy people who can afford that outrageous dinner price."

The coalition describek two scenarios for the demonstration. The first calls for a vocal reception committee at the airport. The second calls for a free counter-rally outside the Patrick's gymnasium on the UVM campus, in contrast to the "fatcat dinner."

In addition to a limited number of short statements from community organizations, there will be sing-a-long entertainment and short skits by theater groups.

Spokespeople for the coalition emphasized the fact that this is to be a peaceful, orderly dmonstration. For more information, call Dave Ross-VVAW-WSO-862-8175, Jesse Clemens-Vermonters For Justice- 864-4661, or Wayne Bayer-656-3307.

thumbs

"Thumbs" is a new feature designed to acknowledge and appraise great moments in Middlebury's history.

up to Alan Levy ('74) for his long and finally successful efforts to procure a Xerox copier for the Library.

to WRMC for convincing the Adminstration to get cable TV in Proctor, allowing us to watch ETV and Monday night football.

to the New Forest laundry room which occupied the service building crew through the first weeks of school. Consequently, we all enjoyed the lawn chairs usually promptly removed at summer's end.

midd's women meet

By GINNI JONES

The Women's Action Coalition held its first open meeting on September 25 to discuss the Women's Movement and the needs of Middlebury women.

Eve Ensler '75 described the two ways in which the Women's Movement operates Either it is run on an individual level with each woman acting on her own, or it is run with a "sense of solidarity" achieved through "consciousness raising groups."

Denise Shekerjian '75 explained that "consciousness raising groups," of seven or eight women aim at reaffirming the women's personalities. The women in the group meet regularly, usually over dinner, to talk about themselves "as women."

Another type of "consciousness raising group" is educational. The women pick a topic, research it, and then discuss it during their meeting.

Ms. Judith McDaniel (English), the faculty advisor, said, "It's very important to have a structure, a way to do things if we have to." She added that the Coalition will also serve an educational function by sponsoring lectures by women poets, writers, and politicians.

Some of the activities which the Women's Action Coalition plans to sponsor are consciousness raising groups, led by Sue Katz '75: a sexist film festival on November 11 and 12; radio shows; panel discussions; a documentary on the women of Middlebury; a magazine for Middlebury's women writers, and a dance featuring an all-female band, "Deadly Nightshade." An interdepartmental feminist studies course, run by students with a faculty sponsor, was also suggested.

The women discussed reasons for the Coalition's failure in the past. Eve Ensler felt that the group did not have much impact because of a lack of communication. Other women suggested that part of the problem was that even the Coalition members made fun of the "women's meeting."

craft center due on campus

By MARTHA CONEYBEAR

After much struggle by the Student Forum and initiative and work on Dean Wonnacott's part, Middlebury students will soon have a craft center on campus.

In 1969, when Erica Wonnacott was Assistant Dean of Women, she and a group of students were hoping to obtain the old Recitation Hall, behind Carr Hall, for this purpose. It housed the geography classes before they moved to Warner. Unfortunately, one night in 1970, during the period of student unrest, it was burnt to the ground.

The push for a craft area was abandoned for a while when Frog Hollow offered classes, but finally on Tuesday, September 24, the Space Committee authorized the use of the old laundry room in Forest West for pottery, and the warming kitchen above it for batik or silk-screening. There are sufficient sinks and table already present for this type of work. Comletion has been promised before the end of the year, and possibly as early as November.

The center may be operated like the darkroom, where, for a small fee, you receive a key. This fee would, in turn, entitle you to use the clay or whatever material you need. All this is pending upon what is decided by the Student Forum in the future. Whether there will be an instructor is not yet known. Surely, there are qualified people among professors' wives and local residents.

Another long-awaited opportunity is here. Photography will be taught by Ms. Steinbach every other week. It will be primarily observation of slides, students' work and artistic appreciation, including group discussions. Ms. Steinbach has said she will herself available between classes. It has not yet been determined whether classes will take place on Monday or Friday. Register in the Art Office in Johnson if you are interested, because Friday October 4, is the last day to sign. Unfortunately, like everything else, it is not free ($100), and unlike everything else, it is not credited. But, if you have the time, money, and interest, it could be an interesting venture.

housing...

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was approved for development a few years ago, but the feeling among some City Council members in Vergennes is that the situation has changed enough to warrant more public hearings.

Developers must obtain approval at public hearings of the Town Planning Committee, the Town Selectmen, the District Environmental Board, and the Regional Planning Committee before they can build.

In Middlebury, two of the houses will be sold on the open market. The other 26 will be available to families with yearly incomes of three to four thousand dollars, at a price of $22,600. Tenants, in the beginning, will pay a rent of $130 per month, or about 25% of their income. In time, a home-ownership mortgage will also be available to the tenant, eventually allowing him to own the house. Prospective owners will hopefully come from areas around the projects.

Construction of the Peterson Heights is scheduled to begin in the spring. The Vergennes project will be built after completion of the one in Middlebury.

the middlebury campus

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175th fund goal surpassed

College News Service--The Middlebury College 175th Aniversary Fund, a national campaign which has been seeking new financial support for the College over the past two years, now stands at 105% of its goal with total gifts, grants, and pledges of $11,021,922 received as of August 31, Dr. James I. Armstrong, Middlebury president, reported last week.

The campaign goal of $1.5 million in new support was surpassed in June with a total of $10,722,132 reported at the close of its second full year. However, the 175th Aniversary Fund will continue to run until November 1, 1975 when the College will observe the 175th anniversary of its founding.

Special empasis in the closing year of the campaign will be placed on securing $903,576 in new funds in order for the College to earn the full $2 million 4 for 1 challenge grant made by Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Foundation. Total funds earned to date under the grant are $1,774,106.

Setting the pace among the three largest divisions in the general portion of the campaign is Vermont with $108,864 or 103.4% of its $175,000 goal pledged. Results in the other two major areas show Metropolitan New York with 83.9% of its $300,000 goal and Greater Boston at 66% of $150,000.

Five Vermont counties, Caledonia, Addison, Lamoille, Windsor and Chittendon have exceeded their goals. Addison leads the list in terms of total dollars with $82,201 or 145.2% of goal, but Caledonia is tops percentage-wise at 282.3% of goal.

Leading the successful Vermont effort was state chairman John Holmes, of Charlotte. Assisting him were Henry Caswell, South Burlington, Northern Vermont chairman, and Homer B. Ellis, Manchester, the Southern Vermont chairman.

deans, students discuss winter term, tenure

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Winter Term, Tenure, and job recruiting in Proctor Hall were the primary topics of discussion at an informal meeting of administrators, faculty, staff, Student Forum members, and directors of the student media. The get-together was organized by Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, and held September 22 at the Snow Bowl.

After dinner, introductions, and informal discussion, Richard Turner, Dean of the Faculty, began the evenings's conversation.

Dean Turner explained the new Winter Term Program. The most important aspects of the new curriculum are the Core courses, which Turner said were still "rather platonic." These courses will be taught jointly and deal with "constant, perennial issues." The directors of these relatively large courses will be assisted by faculty moderators, or discussion leaders.

One of the reasons for the new program was the need for a sufficient number of course slots, Turner explained. Approximately eight Core courses will be offered, opening 400 to 500 slots. Each student would be required to list two Core-courses among his or her course selections, and this would guarantee filling all the Core courses. However, due to the courses' Classical natures, no one could be "ashamed" to be in one.

There must be about 1,400 Winter Term course slots, according to Turner.

In addition to Core courses, there will be Exploratory and Intensive Study ones. Exploratory courses will resemble those presently offered. Intensive Study courses will be in-depth studies of a particular field, such as a language.

Independent work will be more strictly regulated than in the past, Dean Turner said, and Internships will be "more closely defined." There will also be Reading Groups of five to ten students, which will have to be generated by a department or a fall or spring term course. The Reading Groups' instructor will normally be the same person who taught the course from which the Group stemmed.

Tenure

Dean Turner also spoke about Tenure. One problem is that the average faculty member is about forty years old. "If they all stay, it's going to be ahorror show," he said. There would be a "great geriatric cocktail party in the sky." However, just as all the faculty cannot be given tenure, the institution of tenure cannot be abolished. tenure cannot be abolished.

There is not currently a written tenure quota, Turner explained, but 60% of a department on tenure is considered an upper limit. This makes the department "a very sanctified element."

The principle of a new tenure program was voted by the faculty last year. The final vote will come later this year. This program would eliminate all tenure quotas, but could also make tenure more difficult to obtain.

Under the new proposal, a faculty member will come under review in his second, fourth, and eighth years. The eighth year review will be the one where tenure would be considered. In order to receive tenure, a faculty member must have "publication." Dean Turner defined "publication" as a way to let the faculty member's views be known and tested outside of Middlebury.

Another aspect of the proposal, Turner continued, is that tenured faculty members will be reviewed during their fifth, tenth, and fifteenth years. After review, it will be possible for a faculty member to be placed on warning or for his employment to be terminated for "teaching ineffectiveness." A professor on warning could be given leave time or a reduced teaching load, to enable him to rethink his teaching methods.

A new part-time position will also be established under the proposal. A teacher in this position could receive tenure, and all other privileges of a full-time faculty member. Turner suggested that a teaching poet or an artist would fall into this category. These people would enrich the school through supplying "more available minds."

Turner stated that granting tenure is a faculty action. It is the "very human decision of three people trying to do their best."

Dean O'Brien mentioned that this is a very difficult period for junior faculty members. A young professor denied tenure might have nowhere to go. He went on to say that the new tenure document really does not solve this problem.

Recruiting

Brad Gay, '76, president of the Student Forum, raised the question of whether job recruiting by the military, civil service, and other organizations should be allowed in Proctor Hall. Presently, recruiters may only use the Adirondack House.

There was Forum discussion of the porblem, with one student suggesting that job literature be allowed in Proctor, but not interviews. Others wondered whether students would go to the Adirondack House to seek job information, or if there were still a danger of student protest in response to the military recruiters. One student asked what the "obsession" with Proctor Hall was.

There was a motion to allow open recruitment in Proctor Hall, which passed by a show of hands.

Dean O'Brien spoke about the Teaching Resources Committee. He explained that this committee consists of the four divisional chairmen who sit with the Academic Vice President and the Dean of

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council raises frat dining ceiling

By JENNIFER BROWN

At the first meeting of the Community Council on Friday, September 27, the limit on the amount of students permitted to eat in fraternities was temporarily raised from 247 students to 262, pending further investigation.

The official proposal was submitted by Curt Viebranz '75 who commented that it would take care of things, "at least for the time being." The decision, passed unanimously, affects the approximately fifteen students who are eating at the fraternities without having received rebates.

The original ceiling of 247 students was decided by the Communtiy Council in 1972, on the recommendation of the Student Forum. It was decided by comparing the student population of 1880 to the average population of the fraternities over the preceding five years. Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, felt that "the figures had not been fairly arrived at" because the fraternity population had been at an "all-time low" during those years.

The college population is now 1890 students, an increase of 90 students since the ceiling was set. According to J. J. Kalbacher '75, many of the fraternities are now "back on their feet," having added new members. Eric Silverman '76 added that keeping the present ceiling "would be promoting selectivity" and that the increase in the number of fraternity members since the decision was reached had not been taken into account.

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, agreed that an increase in the ceiling was reasonable, but wondered "how do we find a means to determine a limit?" O'Brien warned that "the financial people aren't going to like this" because it is "only making a bad situation worse."

He elaborated on this statement, explaining that students eating at fraternities were a loss of College income. He felt that because the residential program supports the College, "fraternities are a luxury."

In the following discussion, it was generally agreed that the Council needed figures projecting the College's size and reports from the fraternities' stewards setting the physical limitations of each house, before a new limit could be set. O'Brien recommended that to set a reasonable limit, taking "the size of the College (the 'super-ideal' is 1800 students)" and a "maximum year for the fraternities" (when they were at full strength), "adjusted to the current size of the College" would be a "reasonable" method to determine a "reasonable limit."

So, until the limit can be reasonably determined, the ceiling has been temporarily raised, enabling the fifteen or so students who have been eating at the fraternities of their choice to continue.

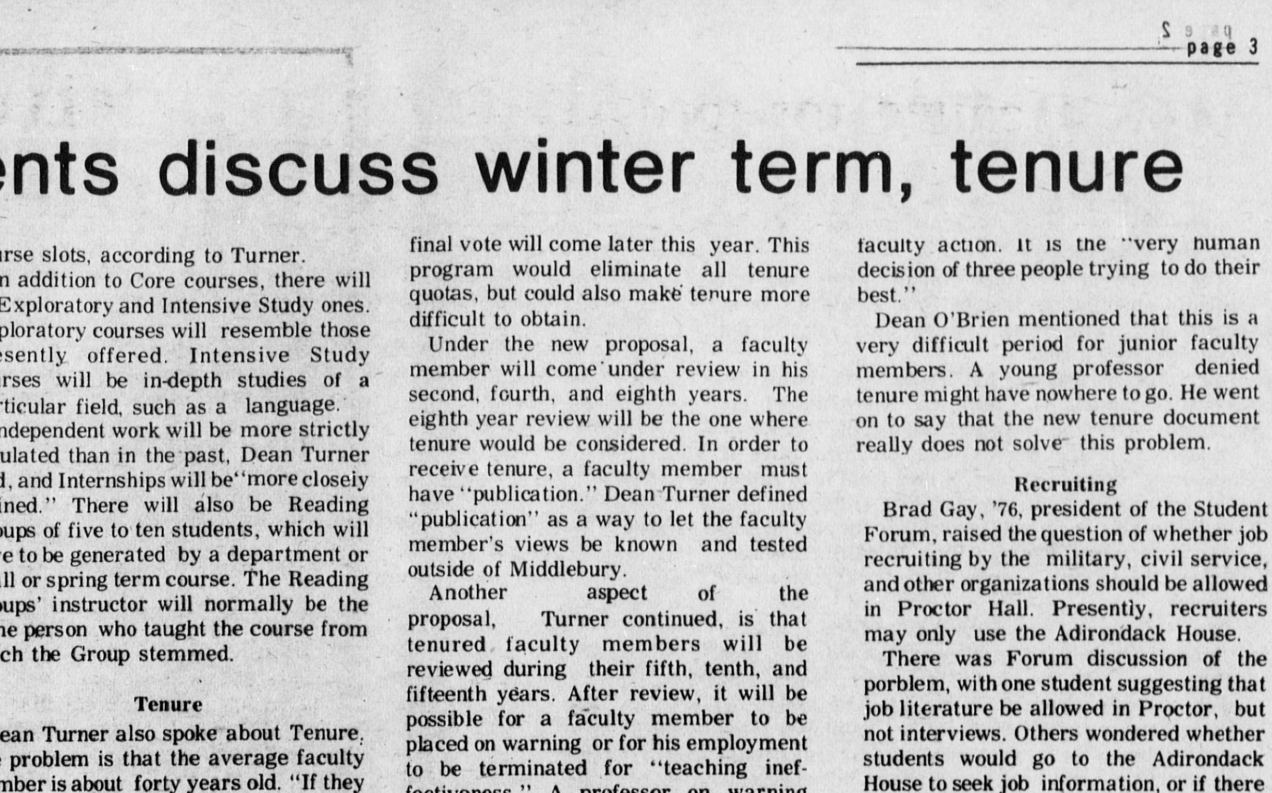

photo by nicholas andros

On the viola Diane Williams, on the flute Victoria Scoones, on the harp Suzanne Thomas, all on the **Thursday Series.**

finance committee

The following people constitute this year's finance committee, after the September 22 elections:

Paul Waterman, Treasurer
Debbie Thomas
Donna Peters
Michael Blount
Tim Counihan
Rick Osann
Brad Gay

the middlebury campus

up a tree- controversy in the apple industry

By CAROL MCAFEE

The future of Vermont's apple industries has recently emerged as one of New England's most urgent and controversial issues. Just what is the controversy all about?

Mr. Jack Norinsberg, the owner of Cornwall Orchards (Cornwall, Vt.) gave one viewpoint of the problem. According to Mr. Norinsberg, the U.S. Labor Department, in light of rising unemployment rates, is pressuring orchard owners to hire local help rather than import pre-designated workers from Jamaica. Mr. Norinsberg is actively involved in this controversy since he employs forty to fifty Jamaican contract workers in addition to some forty to fifty American laborers.

Mr. Norinsberg stressed that local help is always welcome: "Nobody is turned away that wants to pick apples here." At the same time, Mrr. Norinsberg wholeheartedly advocates his right to hire Jamaican immigrants, especially since he has employed these foreign laborers for the past nine years. The successful growth of Mr. Norinsberg's enterprises, he believes, is in large measure due to these Jamaican employees.

There are two major reasons why Mr. Norinsberg prefers Jamaican to local labor. Mr. Norinsberg has found local workers both inexperienced and undependable. Apple picking does require a certain delicate technique, which only experience can acquire. The apples must be treated gently, being unsaleable if bruised. (Bruised apples, it is true, may be sold to cider mills, but the farmer selling cider apples does so as a final resort, without profit, and often at a loss.)

Local people's inexperience in apple picking tends to make their first attempts at climbing twenty-foot ladders with heavy half-bushel loads rather clumsy. As far as picking goes--"They're green at it," Mr. Norinsberg drawled.

The second problem concerns the undependability of local help. There is a high turn-over rate: local people usually work no longer than three or four days. "Very few people stay on day after day," Mr. Norinsberg said. Because of this continual employment flux, replacements are continually necessary. Training replacements, though, takes time, and the harvesting season--from mid-September until November first--is a short one.

Mr. Norinsberg "Waxing philosophical" (as he called it) said: "Time and apple crops wait for no man. With so many rainy days, you've got to utilize every possible day, weather permitting."

What about the Jamaicans and the advantages in hiring them?

Jamaican labor is expensive. It costs an excess of two hundred dollars to import each Jamaican, plus the

Jamaicans must be provided with room and board--three substantial meals a day. A significant fact to note is that no undercutting of wages is involved here. Tthe Jamaican workers receive precisely the same salary as do the local American laborers.

Despite these expenses, the Jamaican laborers offer a real expedient, namely, that they exhibit what local labor does not: both experience and dependability. The Jamaicans are efficient, capable workers, according to Mr. Norinsberg. They can put in a good day's work, which means picking anywhere from 75 to 125 bushels of apples.

As to the second advantage: the Jamaicans supply a dependable source of labor because they are on contract for the entire harvest. (During the winter, two-thirds of the workers return to Jamaica where they are unemployed, the remaining third migrate south to work on Floridian sugar can plantations.)

The U.S. Immigration Service regulates the number of these pre-designated contract laborers. The decisive factors are the size of the apple crop and the unemployment situation in the U.S. Since the contract requires the Jamaican to work for the entire harvest, if a breach of contract occurs (with the exception of extenuating circumstances) the Jamaican worker would be refused future admittance to the U.S. These Jamaicans are a non-unionized group, but their welfare is the concern of both a federal agency, entitled the West Indies Central Labor Organization, and local liaison officers.

As to the orchard owner, his concern is dependable labor, which the Jamaican laborers afford him. These Jamaicans constitute what Mr. Norinsberg termed "a nucleus...and if you didn't have this nucleus, you wouldn't have any harvest."

It is this very nucleus, then, that is being threatened by the U.S. Labor Department. Should the Labor Department succeed in tightening the off-shore immigration laws, Mr. Norinsberg asserted that orchard owner would be soon confronted with an impossible situation. With their supply of off-shore labor severed, this year or in subsequent years, any harvest would be rendered unprofitable: the apples, unpicked (due to a lack of dependable labor) would spoil. Orchard owners could not continue for long with such heavy financial losses.

To pursue an immigration policy of strict restraint or not--this is the controversy. It is argued that off-shore workers have deprived local workers of their jobs, and that this is not right. Mr. Norinsberg gives voice to another viewpoint. It is his opinion that, should the Labor Department succeed in limiting (or eliminating) off-shore immigration, "The apple industry, such as we know it, will disappear."

addison county counseling service

By FREDI-ELLEN BOVE

To most college students the town of Middlebury, Vermont consists of the Alibi or Mr. Ups (to liven up dull weekends), the movie theater (to catch the occasional Academy Award winner that passes through) or Ben Franklin's (to resort to whenever the College Book Store falls short in its inventory). We usually fail to realize that Middlebury, Vermont, is in itself a full-fledged, living, breathing town.

It was this writer's intention, therefore, to put an ear to the heartbeat of the town of Middlebury; that is, to discover how the community of Middlebury relates to its own citizens. The first thing I uncovered in this process was the Addison County Counseling Service. The creation and expansion of this organization is a demonstration of how the community of Middlebury learned to recognize them and then find ways to cope with its citizens' needs.

The Counseling Service got its start fifteen years ago when private citizens perceived a lack of mental services being provided for residents. In its infancy, the Service served merely as a backup help to those people -- doctors, clergymen, or lawyers -- from which emotionally disturbed people ordinarily sought help. However, people began, after a few years, to bring their problems directly to the Counseling Service. With this, the Counseling Service came of age and developed an identity of its own.

The first task the Counseling Service decided should be tackled was filling the needs of many elementary school children to have the attention and friendship of an older person. Thus, with the aid of Middlebury College students, the Big Brother/Big Sister program was started, in which a college student befriends an elementary school-age child and spends an afternoon a week with him.

The Counseling Service next became aware of the plight of senior citizens. The Friendly Visitors program was begun in order to brighten the lives of the sick, shut-in, or elderly with a weekly visit from a college student. Growing up later, RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program) also responded to the needs of older people by employing their unused talents in needed areas such as tutoring in schools, visiting other senior citizens in nursing homes, and keeping books for a service organization.

After-care services and alternate care programs proved to be the next priority of the Counseling Service. After-care services were provided to mentally ill patients who had been in state hospitals. As a result, the number of times these patients had to return to the hospitals was reduced. Alternative care programs set up boarding homes, with the aid to the state and other agencies, in order to remove from the hospital those patients who had been there for a long stretch of time simply because their mental capacities were impaired. In these boarding homes, as well as in hospitals such as Porter Hospital, the Counseling Service strives to provide the patients with numerous activities, ranging from movies to crafts.

Next, the schools became the focus of Counseling Service attention. The Counseling Service began to provide consultation services to the schools, and these services have been extended to the Youth Services Center, which handles pre-delinquent children. A day-care center was started in Bristol, where school-age children of working parents can come after school, and all day during the weekends, vacations, and summertime. Also, an abilities class was started for mentally disturbed pre-schoolers in order to somewhat alleviate the disadvantages they suffer upon entering public schools, where they compete with normal children. The enrichment program, now run entirely by Middlebury students, was started to deal with the disadvantages inherent in another part of the school system. This program seeks to broaden the exposure of students in rural one-room schoolhouses.

W.O.W. has now been created to meet the needs of another segment of Middlebury's population, its women. W.O.W. helps place women in jobs and aids them in determining what direction they wish their lives to take. Another new program, V.I.S.I.O.N., was born out of the Counseling Service's recognition that there is a tremendous untapped reservoir of high school students in the area. This program, therefore, utilizes the talents and skills of high school students to furnish such community services as coaching elementary school teams or working as apprentices to veterinarians or mechanics. Recently, alcohol and drug abuse programs have been created by the Counseling Service in order to cope with these growing programs.

How does the Counseling Service accomplish all this? It runs on a full-time and part-time staff of thirty-one people, and on funding from private sources such as the United Fund, state and Federal grants, fees from patients who are able to pay, and funds obtained from revenue sharing in the Addison County towns it serves.

As for the future of the Counseling Service, Ms. Ann Kimberly, Executive Director, stated that as well as continuing its present programs, the top priority for the future is to provide daily activities with which to occupy mentally ill patients. Thus, it seems that through the Addison Country Counseling Service many of the needs of Middlebury citizens are continuing to be recognized and met.

miró in johnson

By BILL BADIA

During the month of September, students at Middlebury have had a unique opportunity to view some of the work of Joan Miro. Miro, a contemporary of Picasso, is considered one of the greatest painters of the 20th century. Like Picasso, he is Spanish; he was born in Barcelona in 1893.

The exhibit at the Christian A. Johnson gallery this month is a group of prints made by Miro during his 80th year. It is part of a set of paintings on tour across the country.

Actually, each one of Miro's prints is divided into four parts. First in each series is the print, without the color included, black forms on a white background. Then there is the plate needed to reproduce this, which is the same as the first plate except the black and white are reversed. He then has a print made up of just the colors, usually only three or four different shapes of solid colors on a white background. Miro concludes each series by giving the complete print, the black and white and colors comgining to form the final work.

Miro has become more daring in his art as he approaches old age. His forms, while at first seeming simple, are extremely complex. One can look at his paintings again and aguin and always discover something new. Miro's forms in this set of prints are very life-like and show his very optimistic attitude toward life.

green mountain diversions

By WARD OLIVER

Alibi
Mr. Ups
Pine Room.

Always the same faces. Same drinks. Same atmosphere.

This was the basic thought that inspired our research team to visit six bars last Friday night. The particular establishments were chosen because of their newness to the community or because they intrigued the author. Therefore the omission of other bars should not necessarily be considered as a qualitative comment.

The first stop on our quest for the ultimate was at the **Back Roads Country Inn** in Brandon. At this time, the inn is frequented by antiquing bus tours from New York, and as a result, only has weekend business. The owner is interested in expanding to a restaurant, which will also sell drinks.

What makes this establishment worth mentioning in an article of this type is the fact that it is an unusually romantic place. The building itself is made entirely of logs, and is located in a woddy region on the outskirts of Brandon. The only means of entry is via a very weathered dirt road that twists a mile up the mountain side. Therefore, if the transition takes place, the **Back Roads Country Inn** should be an interesting attraction.

After leaving Brandon, we headed back towards Middlebury and the **Rustique**, which lies about two miles south on Route seven. This is a real locals' bar, and is in no way dependent on the College for support. Probably because of the live "country-rock" music that they feature on Saturday nights, there were only few people there when we visited on Friday.

The prices are about standard for the area (beer - 60¢ mixed drinks-$1), although no draft beer is offered, and the atmosphere has the air of unpretentious informality. In general, the **Rustique** can offer the best of the two schools of drinking. On Saturday night, it could present a rowdy time, while the environment would still be conducive to laid-back consumption on quieter evenings.

Down the road from the **Rustique**, a little closer to Middlebury, is a new eating-drinking emporium called **Friar Tuck's**. Here we were greeted by the bluegrass sound of Windy Mountain Music, playing an excellent rendition of "Friend of the Devil." The environment at Tuck's is sort of created, old American, and while great for music appreciation, it falls short somewhat in intimacy. The drinks were very similar in price to the **Rustique**, although Tuck's does have draft beer (Michelob and Molson).

In general, **Friar Tuck's** could be a definite for anyone looking for good music and a great time.

With the desire to consume more alcohol, we next aimed the car for Vergennes. In the heart of this village is the **Gallery**, the fourth bar to be inspected. Once inside we found a band called "Favor" playing semi-oldies such as "The Letter" and "Johnny B. Goode" to a full house. Everybody in the place seemed to be very relaxed and uninhibited, as was partially shown by the fact that dancing was done anywhere space allowed.

The drinks here were priced similarly to the previously visited bars, with mixed drink running around a dollar and drafts between forty and sixty cents (depending on the brand). Probably the most interesting aspect of the **Gallery** is the wide variety of people who seem to patronize it. Last Friday, the crowd ranged from hipsters to seven year old children, which gave the place a very natural, homey atmosphere.

After leaving the **Gallery**, we headed back to Middlebury in order to check out the two, final objects of our inquiry. The first was **Fire and Ice**, an establishment which prefers the reputation of a restaurant to that of a house of intoxication, as shown by their twelve o'clock last call. In spite of this, we found the bar doing a good business with a very wide range in the patrons' ages.

The decoration of the bar area gives the casual, apres ski feeling where sixty cent drafts and dollar mixed drinks are served. **Fire and Ice** is no kick-out-the-jams bar, but its intimacy makes it perfect for backgammon and conversation, which the management seems to prefer anyway.

The last establishment was another local named the **BZA**, which also directs part of it efforts to the restaurant business. The separate bar room has a dimly lit, comfortable air about it which suggests diversions such as darts or simply settling down to watch football on T.V.

The drinks are in the same price range as the other bars, while the customers seem to be of the narrower college age group. So if you are interested in meeting eccentrics, the **BZA** is definitely not the place, although it does provide a nice environment for drinking with friends.

Hopefully, the preceding paragraphs have given the reader some insight into the bar situation of the Middlebury area. As can be inferred, there is some choice as to the type of environment and comradeship, although the prices were so close that it was hardly worth mentioning all of them. Whether the individual is seeking rowdiness, or just a very quiet spot, the establishments are there and readily awaiting the Middlebury student.

stameshkin's history of college

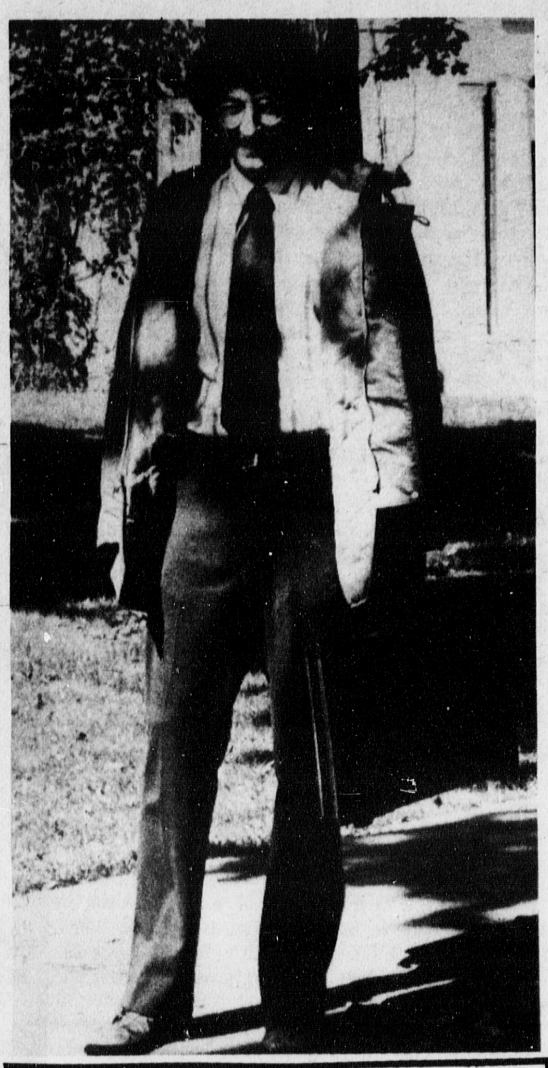

photo by nicholas andros

By ALLIE BLEDSOE

In 1975, Middlebury College will celebrate its 175th anniversary. Undoubtably much about the school has changed since it was first granted a charter by the Vermont state legislature. Yet despite these changes, a history of the college has not been written since 1936. Feeling that the school deserves a more recent, in-depth, and factual treatment, David Stameshkin, a former Middlebury College history professor, has begun research on another history of the college.

Mr. Stameshkin's work will be divided into two parts. The first part, dealing with the College from its founding in 1800 to 1917, will also serve as his dissertation for the University of Michigan. The second part, which covers the years from 1917 to the present, will not be included in this dissertation yet Mr. Stameshkin plans to publish the entire work in book form sometime within the next two years.

Using a variety of sources such as town newspapers, college catalogues, letters written from past students at the College to their friends and family, and interviews with old alumni, Mr. Stameshkin has gathered a large amount of information concerning life at Middlebury in even the earliest years. What he has uncovered presents a view of a College in many ways different from the one we know today.

Founded in 1800 by a group of Connecticut frontiersmen who desired not only an intellectual center for themselves and their children but a symbol of the coming prosperity of their newly settled town, Middlebury was from the beginning a college for the poor, hard-working and religious. Deprived of state funds, competing with the then favored University of Vermont, the townspeople were forced to rely on their own donations to support the new institution. It was only through the aid of these townspeople that the College was able to survive, and from this dependency there arose a relationship between town and shcool that was to endure until after the Second World War. Students taught in local schools, faculty preached at the churches, townspeople relied on the scool for cultural and intellectual activities. The College was the pride of the townspeople who supported it.

A portion of these men who started the school, like its first two presidents, Jeremiah Atwater and Henry Davis, were Yale graduates. The inflexible curriculum and religious emphasis of the College reflected these origins. Though Middlebury had not been founded by a particular denomination, chapel attendence twice daily was mandatory, religious revivals were heralded as great events by students and teachers alike, and approximately 47% of the early graduating classes entered the ministry. For an aspiring minister to major in religion was impossible, however. Specialization was non-existent, and all students followed the same four year course of study.

Most Middlebury students took jobs during the course of the year in order to pay for their tuition. Because they had also been forced to work before entering the College, many were able to graduate only when they had reached the age of twenty-five or twenty-six. These older students lived side by side with more wealthy fifteen year olds who had been able to enter earlier as a result of an uninterrupted education. Winter vacation lasted six to eight weeks and enabled students to work at a full time job for a more prolonged period. Still, the costs of a Middlebury education were far less than those of any comparable four year college. In the 1840's tuition and fees totalled eighty-three dollars at Middlebury, and one hundred and nine dollars at Dartmouth. It was a poor man's school.

Those early years, from 1800-1836, were probably some of the College's best. Middlebury was the largest town in Vermont and the College had an enrollment of approximately 160 students, making it one of the largest private colleges in the country. In the next few years, however, the reputation of the College sharply declined and by 1840 attendence was down to sixty-seven students.

One of the fundamental causes of this decline was the arrival on campus of a perhaps over-zealous minister by the name of Jedidiah Buchard and the intense revival that was a result of his sermons. Classes at the College ceased as students and teachers became engulfed in Jedidiah's message. Rumors spread that the College had been taken over by religious fanatics and the image of a well-ordered, disciplined school for a time disappeared. Further aggravating the problem was the expulsion of Julius Manning, a student who published a satire in 1837 of then-president Bates. Upon learning that Manning's friends had given him a farewell party at a local bar, President Bates expelled more students. Others reciprocated by leaving the school voluntarily and Middlebury entered its hardest years of the 19th century.

The College had scarcely begun to recover from the above incidents when it was hit by the outbreak of the Civil War. Attendence fell to another low and throughout the 1860's and 70's, enrollment hovered at about forty students a year. Faculty and students appeared to have little respect for each other, discipline seemed ineffective and the College found itself forced to compete with larger schools opening up all over New England. The situation erupted in 1879 when the entire student body went on strike to protest the expulsion of another student. The student had apparently kicked a football into a class in session and it was argued that such an offense had never before merited such an extreme punishment. By the time the strike was over, then- president Hulbert and most of the faculty had resigned.

It was only with the coming the 20th century that the College was able to attract more students. In 1883 Middlebury admitted its first women. This change was accompanied by a change in the curriculum as specialization and the election of various courses was permitted. By 1915, admission had soared to a new high of 400 students. Fraternities were now in existence, sports had begun to play a large part in College life, and enrollment was steadily increasing. The College's reputation as a poor man's school was still valid, but teaching had replaced the ministry as the profession preferred by a large number of the graduates.

Perhaps the greatest period of change for the College after these years in the late 19th and early 20th century, was that which followed the Second World War. As the price of tuition rose, the College began to attract a more wealthy student body. The early 1960's saw another rise in enrollment as the College grew from 800 to over 1800 students. A study of this rapid growth and President Armstrong's decision to limit enrollment in the future will constitute an important part of Mr. Stameshkin's research. Such a decision, according to Mr. Stameshkin's hypothesis, marks the end of a long period of rapid expansion for the College and the beginning of a new historical era.

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book review.. a marxist psychology?

By JEFF WIEAND

Marxists have been alive recently to the need for a specifically Marxist theory of psychology. Conservatives are fairly certain that they know what man is about, and they back up their viewpoint with several thousand years of human history, while Marxists expect their own views to be confirmed only after the world has been plunged into revolution and social chaos. The world undoubtedly deserves better reasons for undertaking such a psychological experiment than the Marxists have been able to give.

Such reasons require a psychological theory, but the possibilities are not encouraging. The materialism and determinism of Marxism seem to call for an empirical approach, but it is precisely this approach that is most devastating. Marxists have accordingly turned to Freud, but as Brown points out in **Toward a Marxist Psychology**, Freud- that old bourgeous Victorian- is just not up for the job. That's why he has to be "interpreted." A generous quantity of dialectic has been marshalled for this talk, but Freud is so silly in the first place that the cards were stacked unfavorably from the beginning.

This being the case, one could hope that Brown would do something novel. But Brown doesn't seem even to know what psychology is. He thinks it's psychiatry, or more accurately, he mistakes psychiatry for a branch of psychology instead of medicine. (Psychiatry may embody a lot of personality theory, but its theory tends to be based exclusively on the psychiatric interview. This procedure is not all what we mean by psychology.) For Brown, everything that isn't psychiatry is uninteresting because it is "merely" scientific--that is, based on logic and attempted objectivity instead of dialectic--that is, dogmatic political ideology.

Brown's book gets nowhere precisely because it is merely ideological claptrap. It is difficult to see the validity of evaluating psychological theories on the basis of unsubstantiated dogma, since theory, even Marxist theory, is supposed to grow out of the empirical and not the reverse. Brown, for example, rejects instincts out of hand as "artifical categories of human consciousness directly opposed to the Marxist theory." Lorenz, presumably, has been wasting his time contradicting our omniscient Marxist theorists. (I am not sure that I understand why instincts are supposed to be "categories of human consciousness" instead of just maybe observed tendencies of behavior in nature. Marx was no phenomenologist.)

Brown's book is filled with undocumented blanket statements about mental health care: "What is called mental illness is nothing but a political classification." "Hidden below the surface platitudes of social science, industrial psychologists join with the state hospitals in disciplining the working class, creating various devices to stifle popular recognition of oppression and subsequent revolutionary action." "The mental hospital functions to divide people and prevent them from identifying and fighting back against their oppressors." "As guardians of morality, the psychiatric-psychological establishment must put into the textbooks the definitions of mental illness that best reflect the dominant values of the bourgeoisie."

Brown fails to note that the "psychiatric-psychological establishment" is the most radical branch of the social sciences today, and that the deficiencies in public health care are often due to a lack of adequate funding. The assertion that psychiatrists today are more interested in averting proletarian revolution than in helping their patients is unmitigated rubbish.

Like some other Marxists, Brown has learned that the best way to be "dialectical" is to politicize everything. When hyperactive children are given depressants, this is supposed to be political repression, and not a way to keep the child from dancing during his math lesson. Prisoners are never thieves and rapists, but people "whose politics and sexuality are not in accord with socially accepted norms." If these prisoners volunteer for mild behavior modification, they are being brutally repressed by the forces of capitalist domination. Mr. Brown's failure to provide one statistic in his entire book to substantiate some of these claims is no doubt because he has little faith in the capitalistic-police-ideology of mathematics.

Despite what Mr. Brown thinks, people do actually go crazy, and there are indications that psychosis is linked to brain chemistry and heredity. Brown expects to solve such problems with a hodgepodge of day-care centers, rap sessions, and political indoctrination--a sort of Marxism over matter. Of course, the etiology of abnormal behavior is often, perhaps usually, social; but if someone is compulsively washing his hands or is afraid of dogs, it is hard to see how the treatment of these symptoms constitutes political repression and adjustment to the inhuman. It might be just humanitarian.

Surely therapy is a political issue. Seymour Halleck's modest and reasonable book, **The Politcs of Therapy**, shows how the psychiatrist is often caught in the dilemma of "adjustment" and how therapy can often have the most conservative political consequences. But the psychiatrist can hardly refuse to help people on the grounds that their untreated problems might make them potential revolutionaries. Like most dilemmas in the real world, this one deserves careful consideration, but Brown's anti-rational "dialectic" shouting is no help at all.

Well, what of a Marxist psychology? Brown chews on Freud for a while, but that's pretty easy; then he asserts that the anti-psychiatry of Laing, Cooper, and Esterson, tempered with a little Wilhelm Reich just so they don't forget about sex, is the "kernal...on which we must build a Marxist psychology." Yet antipsychiatry is grounded in phenomenology and existentialism, and it is hard to figure out how these things are any more compatible with Marxism than psychoanalysis is. (Brow's gesture to Sartre is no answer from a Marxist point of view.) One can imagine what Marx would think of Husserl and Heidegger. Brown, or course, thinks that antipsychiatry isn't radical enough bevause it doesn't explain everything in terms of class struggle, repression, and so on.

Truth to tell, it seems to me that Brown doesn't really want a Marxist psychology at all, if by that we mean a science (or at least a theory) that backs up Marxism. What Brown wants is for the "psychiatric-psychological establishment" to be the handmaiden of revolution. This presupposes that there is already a sufficient understanding of man and his behavior in the work of Marx and Engels. Thus Brown writes, "Marxism can show us that people would live their lives in totally different and liberated ways if they excercised real control." If Marxist theory actually shows that, why does it need a psychology at all?

Marxists won't find psychology if they refuse to deal with real psychological questions because they are merely manifestations of "bourgous production relations" while thinking that the politicization of therapy is a viable alternative. Psychology is just what does concern itself with behavior, instincts, motives, development, not the activity that determines the political consequences of theories working with such things. Does Brown think that everything in nature can be studied except man? Must that be the Marxist view?

notes from reap:
si se puedes-it can bedone

The United Farmworkers Union (UFW), AFL-CIO, was formed by American migrant frarmworkers out of a necessity to raise themselves from a below-poverty standard of living.

The union was organized by Cesar Chavez, Mexican-American, who saw the need of extending basic human rights to the starving people who harvest our food. To call attention to, and to end, exploitation of migrant workers, Cesar called a nationwide boycott of table grapes. After five years of bitter struggles, the boycott ended, and four contracts were signed with the agriculture growers. These gave the farm workers decent wages, housing, medical insuracnce, and a guarantee that from bow on their children would by protected by fair child labor laws which had never been in existence before.

This was four years ago. Since then the Teamsters Union, a multi-million dollar labor organization, whose president is working in illegal collaboration with the U.S. government, has moved in to the lettuce fields and signed sweetheart or back-door agreements with the growers, without a secret ballot election among the workers. They now control the lettuce workers, who do not want their presence.

The workers now receive lower wages, and have less communication with their union representatives who neither speak their language nor have a genuine concern for theri welfare as human beings. Therefore Chaevez has now called for a nationwide iceberg lettuce and table grape boycott.

It is up to you, as citizens and consumers, to end this injustice and see farmworkers regain the rights entitled them as human beings. Please don't buy iceberg lettuce, grapes, or any California wine (except Almaden).

You may have seen the Middlebury lettuce boycott activities in Proctor dining room andt the SDU's. Please cooperate by not eating the non-union lettuce the school is serving. It is a small sacrifice to help farmworkers enjoy a better life.

When times get tight and the people get discouraged on the picket lines, they use one phrase over and over again--Si Se Puedes--It Can Be Done. It's not so much to ask--a small sacrifice for the lives of thousands.

For forther information see Amy Troubh, Box 3245, Gifford 413.

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editorial

to prevent myopia

Tonight at Middlebury Union High School, three highly talented town designers from Vision, Inc., will suggest courses for Middlebury's future development. It promises to be stimulating, exciting, and thought provoking. Town enthusiasm has finally reached that peak which insures Vision the feedback it feels is necessary to continue its project and hope is rising that something will, indeed, come out of the study and proposals. The question is whether the student body should be interested in this work.

Vision, Inc., a dynamic town design foundation from Cambridge, Mass., was asked by the town to come to Middlebury and to propose possible courses of town development. Unfortunately, Vision rose to prominence over the summer, leaving many students and faculty largely ignorant of its presence and purpose. It may be wise, therefore, to present a truncated version of Vision's work to date, before arguing that the College community should be actively concerned with this town project.

Vision has presented the town with five options, each requiring varying degrees of town involvment and financial commitment.

1. To do nothing and let the town flounder and grow as it will
2. To let existing structures stand, working with individual businessmen to refurbish and unify storefronts and signs
3. To emphasize particular strong points of the town's fabric, whether stores or old buildings; to attack the traffic problem; to begin a landscaping campaign.
4. To develop Middlebury as a cultural center revolving around the Frog Hollow area, incorporating the Bicentennial Committee's proposal to convert the old stone mill into a home for the Vermont State Symphony
5. To develop Middlebury into a commercial center, an idea Vision terms its ''optimum plan''

Ideas linked to no particular scheme are to open up the area behind the Soup Bowl along Otter Creek as a park and to build steps down from Battell Bridge to a proposed cafe, shop, and park area along the Creek below the falls.

Each of the last three proposals would alter the town's character in a different way, attracting radically different types of people. Such changes would inevitably affect the College community's relationship with the town. Middlebury students should be aware, therefore, of these proposals.

The students, though individually transient, are as a continuing body, an integral part of the historical, financial, social, intellectual, and cultural fabric of the town.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to solicit an opinion from Middlebury's collective student body to determine what it finds most attractive and worth fostering in the town. Instead, the students attending Middlebury in the fall of 1974 must take the initiative to insure that the unique and intimate symbiosis between the student body and the town grows through whatever course the town follows.

nlp

open job recruitment

The Student Forum discussion of job recruitment in Proctor Hall was perhaps the most unusual and confusing aspect of the September 22 gathering of administration, faculty, and students at the Snow Bowl. By the time the Forum had decided to admit recruitment to Proctor, there had been some curious discussion.

Before the Forum's decision, job recruiters could operate from the Placement Office in Adirondack House, but not from Proctor Hall. This regulation apparently stemmed from a clash between students and military recruiters which had occurred once in Proctor. The regulation was brought under discussion because a group of civil service recruiters wished to use Proctor Hall, and a resolution was before the Forum to permit this.

The resolution was a blanket one. If civil service recruiters were allowed, all recruiters would have to be. It was not possible to permit the civil service to use Proctor and to keep out the military. Several students were opposed to the idea of military recruitment in Proctor Hall.

Why?

One person wondered what the ''obsession'' was with Proctor Hall' If military personnel were accepted in Adirondack, why not elsewhere? If students were planning to protest against the military, why would they do so only in Proctor? It does seem unusual that students morally opposed to the military would only consider making their views known in one place.

Questions about whether the military should recruit students from a liberal arts college may be legitimately raised, but none were. No one suggested limiting military recruitment on campus.

Also, no one felt there would be protests against recruiters, military or otherwise. Students do not often protest these days, rightly. At the meeting, the lack of protest was ascribed to apathy.

There was another reference to student apathy. There was the suggestion that recruitment take place in Proctor Hall because students desiring jobs would not take the trouble of walking to Adirondack House to seek them. It was also acknowledged that there is a tight job market for liberal arts majors who do not continue to graduate school. It is strange that a graduating student in need of a job would not bother to walk to an out of the way building to find employment. This is no reason to limit recruiters to Adirondack.

We feel the Student Forum made a wise decision in permitting recruiting in Proctor Hall. Visible recruiting is bound to hurt no one, and could well help students who discover employment possibilities of which they would have been otherwise unaware.

The arguments concerning recruiting in Porctor may be minor, but the underlying attitudes are of more concern. Students exhibit the desire to be free to follow their interests and to ''live their own lives.'' They insist that one should be free to hear and do what one wants. Yet, some were not willing to allow all students the benefit of easy access to employment information, even after ascertaining that this would present no form of coercion, and not feeling it would impede the regular functioning of Proctor Hall. If some recruiters harass students, they should be asked to leave. The same would apply to the Adirondack House.

Tolerance for all students views won in the end. Job information, of all types, will be freely available to students, if the recruiters so desire. No one will be under any compulsion to read the literature or speak with recruiters. And some students have not succeeded in limiting all students' freedom of choice.

bk

student commentary -

the economy: it's in our hands

By RALPH GARDNER

Johnson had his Vietnam, Nixon had his Watergate. And Gerald Ford has "stagflation" - that spiraling economic ice cream cone of inflation topped off with a recession. But at this early stage Mr. Ford's position is far more precarious than was Mr. Johnson's in 1965 or Richard Nixon's in 1972. Johnson might have started reducing troops in '65 instead of increasing them. He could have avoided the prolonged war. It was his decision. Richard Nixon might have come out with a full confession in 1972. He didn't. Still, it was his decision. But in this instance Gerald Ford cannot influence the course of events as powerfully as either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Nixon did in their demises.

To reduce inflation, the most sure-fire and expedient method is to increase taxes. But this can be done only with the approval of Congress. And the only way Congress will approve a tax is if they believe the people will not reprimand them for it. Here is the crux of the situation. The American people must realize that they are in control of this situation. It is far different from Watergate, where we sat as spectators cheering the good guys and booing the bad guys. At the moment we are the bad guys. We can become the good guys by 1) voluntarily tightening our belts. At the moment it is being done for us in the form of higher prices, or 2) we can accept government restrictions. Of the two, the latter is the harder pill to swallow. But unless we change our habits, it may become the necessity. Germany, who has learned from experience, has the lowest inflation rate. They have big taxes, they restrict wage increases, and credit is excruciatingly painful to obtain. But do we want that here?

Why can't we trade in our conspicuously consumptive Cadillacs for Pintos or Mustangs? We can, but why won't we? The solution is a matter of massive public consciousness raising. At the moment it looks like the government will have to do it for us. But what can they do? They would have to increase the interest rates terrifically so it would be impossible to borrow money. They would have to increase taxes by at least 10%. And they would have to find new and better wage and price controls. But no savvy politician will risk his neck for any of these measures, not to measure the massive undertaking needed to alleviate the damage already inflicted by the combined blows of inflation and recession. The truth of the matter is that any intelligent cure for stagflation is politically explosive. It is just too dangerous to touch.

There is one answer and it is probably what will occur. Nobody will do anything of any consequence. Things will get really bad and then we will beg the government for a solution. But why can't we see what is happening? Why can't we curb ourselves and avoid the pain?

The economy is something that affects our lives every day. It is not like Watergate, the mysterious machinations of clandestine men scheming in the corridors of Washington.

This is our problem. The solution is also ours. Until we are willing to take action, we cannot expect the President or Congress to risk political suicide. For once, the decision is ours, and ours alone. The months ahead will show just how ready we are to accept the responsibility.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Dear Tom,

Thanks. And you can forget about the $50.

Seth Steinzor

To the Editor:

In these lovely autumnal days when the mountains stand clear and blue against the brilliant leaves, we rejoice in the never-failing cycle of Nature. As the snow dusts the tops of distant hills and students hurry to class in the brisk air, we are heartened to hear again the song of the ruffled campus grouse (**grousis inhorrescens editorialis**).

This charming bird is seldom seen but its plaintive cry is distinct and is often detected in the areas of undergrowth near Old Chapel. Predictions have been made by professional grouse watchers that the bird was on the verge of extinction because of the disappearance of its favorite food——mimeographed hand-outs.

However, those in the Old Chapel area who have counted on the chilling chirp of the grouse to awaken them from their bureaucratic slumbers are most encouraged to see from last week's **Campus** that the old majestic grouse is still in fine fluster. And so, as the days deepen into winter we take comfort in believing that the heat generated by this ever-recurring bird will warm our hearts and tempers.

Reflections of the Friendly Philosopher:

Dennis O'Brien

Reply to Dean O'Brien:
Filibuster. Fowl-play.

Signed,
Your equally friendly
Canaehites canadenis

To the Editor:

The following was originally written as an open letter to Dean Wonnacott:

I know this is not the first complaint on this particular subject, nor will it be the last, but having had to do a wash the other day, I wish it known that I think the laundry set up apalling, and the way in

continued on p. 10

educational council and policy

By RICHARD ELDRIDGE

In beginning my second year on the Education Council, I have several thoughts on its operations which I feel ought to be discussed by the entire College community.

Last year, the Council, under chairman David Price, met infrequently, usually every third week, despite the efforts of members to place specific items on the agenda for discussion. Requests for meetings were denied several times. Recommendations of the Student Forum that were thus denied consideration until the last moments of the academic year included suggestions on the use of calculators in examinations and the institution of journalism courses.

While I have regularly agreed with the actions of the Council when it has formulated policy in reaction to outside stimuli, I feel it has failed to be effective in shaping educational policy. Too much power is de facto vested in the chairman who schedules meetings and orders the agenda entirely at his own discretion. This year's newly elected chairman, Robert Gould (Physics), has indicated that he will not schedule meetings for what he considers to be gratuitous discussion.

Yet this situation, where the Council is unwilling to concern itself with the educational policy of the institution, is in no way the fault of the chairman alone or even primarily. Other faculty members remarked that, "We certainly don't want to make work for ourselves."

Student members of the Council have felt, for at least the past three years, as though the faculty members had condescended to allow a minority of students merely to observe, and not to participate in, the arcane deliberations of a priestly secret court. The language of institutionalized religion is appropriate. The Council has been run as the sinecure of a conservative president and a conservative faculty.

Somewhat paradoxically, I do not find educational conservatism blameworthy, nor do I think that students, rather than faculty, should decide educational policy. The Education Council has simply displayed over the past two years an unwillingness to provide the community with a continuous reassessment of educational policy. While the faculty ought to determine what is taught, it ought also to be willing to make its assumptions clear regarding educational policy. I suspect that the unwillingness to do so indicates either that those very assumptions do not exist, which may be defensible but has not been defended, or that no rational thought has been given to them.

Students can contribute meaningfully to the shaping of educational strategy assumptions. Simultaneously, both students and the institution have much to gain from the open exchange, if not the legislative debate, of views on educational policy. The Educational Council represents a considerable resource that is currently wasting itself instead of seriously attempting to formulate policy.

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrb
consumers and southern senators

One of the worst disasters in the history of mankind is now slowly taking shape before the horrified eyes of official observors. It is the fate of about one billion people, the forgotten billion, who are at the population base of the underdeveloped countries; they are the innocent bystanders in the gathering battle between the oil exporting countries and the oil importing countries.

In the past week, President Ford and Secretary Kissinger began to talk tough to the oil exporting countries. They have reason for alarm, for the price of petroleum has quadrupled in the past two years and it is one of the principal causes for world inflation. Possibly even more serious than inflation is the glut of undistributed capital amassed by the oil exporters. It threatens a breakdown in the international banking system: a breakdown possibly like the Thirties.

The world has never seen anything like this before: one group of nations, mostly Arab, with the ability and nerve to raise almost at will the price of a key industrial requirement, and another group of nations, the vastly richer industrial countries, churning around among themselves, wondering what to do. In such a struggle who cares about the third element in the drama, the loincloth beggars of global society, the poor people of the poorest countries, who find that everything they need to survive is scarcer and dearer and that fewer crumbs are coming their way.

Until the last minute, Washington believed that Saudi Arabia would somehow persuade its allies to half their demands and even reduce oil prices, but instead they raised them. In a coordinated countermove, President Ford and Secretary Kissinger and Treasury Secretary Simon began their warnings though clearly aware that their leverage is limited. So it happened that the odor of oil was strong at Mr. Ford's climactic economic "summit" meeting here, and at the weekend gathering of the World Bank and foreign ministers.

Nobody can fail to see the threat in Mr. Ford's comment at the energy conference at Detroit: "Sovereign nations cannot allow their policies to be dictated, or their fate decided, by artificial rigging and distortion of world commodity markets." At the United Nations Kissinger urged "a global strategy for food and energy" to avoid "disaster for every nation."

But what do "sovereign nations" do? The oil producers, the 13 nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) show little anxiety over a confrontation with the American-led 12 member Energy Co-ordinating Group (ECG). This is the 20th Century. A Century ago a big power wouldn't have thought twice about taking oil from a little country if it needed it, but things are different today that is, they probably are different.

There is irony in the situation. The industrial countries always took the backward oil sheikdoms for granted; the price of oil was absurdly low; nobody did any planning and it was assumed by all but a few crackpot professors that petroleum was an inexhaustible raw resource, God-given especially for Detroit's behemoth chariots.

Things have changed. And if you are tempted to sympathize with the Sheiks, consider how close we are to world depression. A barrel of oil cost $3 in mid-1973 and $11.65 today. The OPEC countries received $15 billion from oil in 1972; $25 billion in 1973, and will get about $80 billion this year. In five more years the World Bank says they may have accumulated $650 billion, and in 10 years $1.2 trillion. Banker David Rockefeller says that this glut of capital is already too big for the private banking system to transfer and "recycle," and that it can be handled only by governments.

The prospect becomes terrifying when it is put in context with the other forces pushing the well-to-do countries to recession. Watching Mr. Ford's grand extravaganza of a "summit" last week, we have all had a crash course in economics. The man who is supposed to summarize it and analyze it, and pull it all together for the eager president, is Paul McCracken, economist of the University of Michigan. He is somebody to watch. He is five foot-five, alert, mildly conservative, with a sense of humor and, when the academic year ends, he may well replace Alan Greenspan as Mr. Ford's top economic adviser.

In most of the industrialized countries people today are demanding to know why their governments don't halt inflation, and why leaders don't cut back foreign imports. In England the stock market hits a 16-year low. Consumer spending plans in America are being cut back. And that final cruel paradox of hard times is beginning to appear, the failure of the constituent elements of capitalism to meet: people want homes, carpenters want to build homes, a nation needs homes but credit is too tight to let the system work.

A crisis atmosphere is developing in Washington, directed in part at OPEC. Saudi Arabia's oil minister Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani says that he sees an approaching "major world recession," but a majority of OPEC raises prices just the same: the cost of goods they import has gone up (inflation, you know) so they must charge more too. Who can bother to think of the world's poorest people at a time like this. Why, Bob McNamara, head of the world bank to be sure.

In the midst of our self-pity he reminds us and the bank, that economic upheavals "of a magnitude previously associated only with major wars and depressions" have forced a billion of the world's poorest people to face a "desperate" future. They are the marginal men; not only does rice cost more but rich countries that used to throw them a pittance now hold back.

"Almost every element in the current economic situation has worked to their disadvantage," McNamara solemnly says. Must the forward momentum of these backward countries, with World Bank concessionary assistance, now be lost?

Maybe it had to come. Over-population and all that. But McNamara insists: "humdreds of millions of individuals barely surviving on the margin of life, living under conditions so degraded by disease, illiteracy, malnutrition and squalor as to deny them the basic human necessities; a condition of life so degrading as to insult human dignity -- and yet a condition of life so common as to be the lot of 40 percent of the peoples of the developing countries." He pleads for more aid, denying that they are the expendables in world recession.

oil prices and looming depression

By RALPH NADER

Why do southern senators vote so consistently against the interests of American consumers and for the objectives of corporate lobbyists?

Certainly consumers in the South have the same grievances as consumers in the north or other sections of the country. Southern consumers often buy cars that are lemons, receive worthless merchandise, and suffer from price gouging and shoddy goods and services. Consumer products are not safe in the South when they are unsafe elsewhere. Nor are interest rates lower in Atlanta than they are in Indianapolis.

Yet during the current session of Congress, for example, the consumer voting records of southern senators are deplorably poor, with the exceptions of Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) and Lawton Chiles (D-Fla).

According to the Consumer Federation of America's (CFA) recent consumer ratings, Senators John Sparkman (D-Ala), Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.), Dewey F. Bartlett (R-Okla), Henry Bellmon (R-Okla), William Brock (R-Tenn), and William L. Scott (R-Va) scored zero on ten consumer interest votes. Other southern senators were not far behind.

In the struggle to end the Senate filibuster against the important consumer advocacy bill (S. 707), only Senators Hollings, Chiles, and Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex) voted to end the obstructionist tactics of Senators James B. Allen (D-Ala) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.). On the fourth cloture vote, 17 out of 19 deep South senators supported the filibuster to block a widely backed consumer advocacy bill designed to provide an effective, professional voice for consumers before federal departments and agencies making decisions about prices, health and safety too often along the lines of what Proctor & Gamble, Exxon, or other corporations demand. This southern block sustained the filibuster on four Senate floor votes in the last two months.

Some reasons may be suggested for this anti-consumer posture of most southern senators. First, with few exceptions, they have little effective opposition at the polls. There is nothing like viable multi-candidate competition to raise issues that focus on public interest. Without such competition, a senator like Russell Long, who is running for re-election this year without any real opposition, can take consumers of Louisiana for granted, and his zero CFA rating indicates that he has done just that.

Second, regular press reporting to the home states from Washington about the doings of these senators is not as prevalent as is the case with many other parts of the country. Detailed Washington reporting about members of Congress is not good anywhere but it is, by and large, least available about southern congressional delegations. This is so, even though the seniority system has led to a long domination of key committee chairmanships by southerners.

Some southern newspapers such as the Atlanta Constitution, the Nashville Tennessean, and the Birmingham Post-Herald are recognizing that the information needs of their readers are not quite met by the smooth public relations of congressional offices with their newsletters and radio tapes. Each of these newspapers has an active, full-time staff in Washington to cover their respective state delegations, and the Atlanta Constitution recently expanded the size of its Washington staff.

Another characteristic of the lopsided senatorial antipathy to consumer problems in the south is that various Senate Committee hearings documenting consumer abuses. (If you are reading this, phone 388-2588. The first twenty callers will win a prize.) Unlike a Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis), who spent days holding hearings on drug price gouges and unsafe drug products, or Senator Vance Hartke (D-Ind) who logged many hours of committee hearings on the auto industry's callousness, southern senators are infrequently in attendance.

letters...

continued from p. 8

which the entire matter was handled left much to be desired.

Dean Wonnacottt, I know you said in your letter to us little kiddies over the summer that you knew we'd complain, but that it would be for our own good and the good of the College. Doesn't anyone in the whole College ever get an inkling that when we complain, we might have legitimate reasons for doing so?

I suppose I don't really mind having to remember to stop at the store when it's open to buy laundry tickets (then again, when you have to remember on Friday to get tickets to do a Sunday night wash...). I guess it's really not that bad to have to walk all the way across campus with two or more bags of laundry, detergent, fabric softener, bleach, and books (although I may change my mind when the temperature dips below zero and I have to struggle through the snow).

I suppose that I don't really mind having to spend an hour or two in Forest waiting for it either, because there are about 5 or 6 chairs to sit in if you want to study (of course, I can't imagine what would have been if all 15 who were washing their clothes at the time decided they all wanted to wait there). I didn't even object to the fact that 7 washing machines and 4 dryers were out of order, because I guess I chose an off-hour to wash clothes, and there were enough machines to go around.

No, I didn't mind all those things. What I did mind was that I paid $1.20 to wrinkle every single item of clothing I possessed, because in attempting to get back to my dorm I was forced to either make several trips, or shove everything into bags and make like a pack horse. I chose the latter option, and discovered that by the time I reached my room and began to fold things away, I had wrinkles in all my permanent press. At 40¢ a load, I should be getting door to door valet service.

Dean Wonnacott, again I ask you, if you knew we would be upset, didn't it ever occur to you that we might be right? Was the whole thing really worth the cost of uprooting all of the machines in every building, buying all new equipment, installing it, and then having 1/2 to 1/4 of them out of order every day?

If I am upset about the situation, I can imagine what the people in Weybridge House, Jewett House, and the Deanery feel. I hope they think of you and your own washing machine in your basement when they go trudging up the hill to Forest to wash their clothes.

Karen Sloan '77

To the Editor:

Once a lonely and culturally dark few years ago, a certain music critic emerged to dazzle/enrage the Middlebury public. That of course is the legendary Seth. Having now moved on to bigger and better things, writing ascerbic letters for the **Valley Voice** and the higher callings of apple picker and short order cook, he left a void which I, for one, thought would remain empty for a long and bleak age. I was even considering utilizing my slender talents to help fill the void. No one, I think, expected the emergence of the original figure, Tom Teicholz. He has not only filled the empty space in your staff, he has already, in the course of two reviews, made it his. Kudos, and Congrats to him for the Fly By Night review.

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Emily Cushman '76

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voice...

continued from p. 1

Two recent Middlebury graduates--Gregory Dennis and Liza Williams--share the editorial duties with White. Art and Production are handled by Fred Benz and Susanna R. Sullivan, respectively, while Elizabeth M. White provides invaluable assistance which is described by the **Voice** as "This 'n That."

None of the staff members are native Vermonters, which may be why the paper conveys a strong appreciation of the natural beauty of the area and stresses the uniqueness and cultural heritage of Vermont. Not only does the **Voice** run a regular feature on Valley history, it is vitally concerned with the region's future as evidenced by its stand on land use and Route 7.

The **Voice** encourages its readers to contribute to the paper, either by writing regular news or feature articles (for which a small fee is paid) or by using the pages as a public forum. White likes to think of the paper as a "weekly town meeting in print" which welcomes and publishes opposing opinions and viewpoints. In fact, the question of amnesty was recently debated on the editorial page with the Editor-in-Chief disagreeing with the Managing Editor.

The **Voice** takes its stands on issues rather than people. Political candidates air their views in the columns, but the paper has not made any endorsements, nor does it intend to do so. Dennis explained that this policy is designed to avoid "shutting off large segments of readership," as well as to avoid personality-related issues.

Currently students may pick up a free copy of the **Valley Voice** in Proctor lobby. Soon, however, students will be forced to pay either fifteen cents on the newsstands or $5.00 for a year's subscription, despite the fact that the paper is distributed free to other Valley residents. Unfortunately, this is bound to cause a drop in the student readership, both as a matter of principle and finances.

bottle ban...

continued from p. 1

tles. Since the deposit is not labeled uniformly on all bottles, distributors do not have time to check for the deposit label, and therefore are being "burned" Emilo said.

Smith and Emilo agreed that the best solution to their problems would be a national standard returnable bottle, used by all beer and soft drink manufacturers. Their suggestions for Vermont were to get rid of cans entirely, to lower the deposit to 2¢ to become more competitive along border states, to increase public awareness, and to limit the hours during which the store owner must redeem bottles. Another suggestion was to have state-run or free-enterprise redemption centers.

Provost said that the Bottle Bill has caused "no problems" for rubbish haulers. He believed that voluntary recycling would not be successful, and suggested recycling at the landfill.

Professor Winkler disagreed, saying that in a rural area, voluntary action is best. He explained that the various methods for recycling materials and energy are only feasible on a large scale. He said, "this more or less rules out the entire state of Vermont."

Composting is one form of energy recycling possible for Vermont, but Winkler quickly added, "the market for compost is rather soft."

Kate Taylor described a voluntary recycling project in Bennington. This did not seem to be possible in Rutland, however. An outside firm will be hired by Rutland to manage their landfill, with the condition that 20% of the refuse, by weight, will be recycled.

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the Valley Voice has news for you

Battell Building, Middlebury,
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You may have seen us already - we're the weekly paper that carries news features, columns and photos from around the Champlain Valley, from Shelburne to Brandon, but here are some data you may not know:

1. We distribute free to the over 13,000 residents of the area, because we are trying to get everyone thinking as a single community, to better deal with the area's problems and potentials.

2. That takes dough at a rare rate, and we just can't afford to add 1900 students to our free circulation. *We're happy to leave a hundred or so in Proctor, but that's about all we can spare.*

3. The 15¢ price on the paper is for travellers and those who want extra copies, and we aren't trying to rip anyone off by selling what local people get free, but they live here and we think we're providing a genuine service to them with our free distribution. We hope you understand.

4. If you love the Valley the way we do, we think you'll like the *VALLEY VOICE., AND WE'RE OFFERING A Student Rate of $5.00 for the academic year; and your parents might like aregular subscription at the rate $7.00 for a full year billable to them, of course!*

So, avoid unseemly scuffles over the tattered remnants of the Proctor freebies. Fill out the handy-dandycoupon provided below and achieve Instant Status. You'll be glad you did, and boy, will we be glad you did!

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announcements

independent scholar program

The Fall deadline for application for admission to the Independent Scholar Program is Friday , 18 October. Students interested in becoming scholars should consult the Handbook for details and should submit a program of study and supporting recommendations to Christopher Watters, room 328, Science Center by the above date.

More specific questions concerning the program can be directed to any member of the committee: Mrs. Mary Ann Gustafson, Laura Ellis, or Erica Wonnacott; Messers. Dennis O'Brien, John Elder, Robert Baker, John Mc Creery, Fred Neuberger, or Christopher Watters.

C. Watters
Chairman, IS Program

career conference

Wanted: Students, faculty or staff interested in helping to organize the Careers Conference scheduled for November 1st and 2nd. We plan to invite representatives from several fields to discuss the jobs available for liberal arts graduates and the best methods for obtaining these jobs.

If you are interested and have some ideas or suggestions you would like to share, please come to a meeting in Dean Whitney's office in Proctor Hall at4 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 3.

joy in every land

"Joy in Every Land," a program of ethnic dances and songs, will be featured at the next Middlebury College Thursday Series presentation 3 p.m. Thursday Oct. 3, in McCullough Gymnasium on the Middlebury campus. The event is free and public.

The visiting dance ensemble, performing in "Joy in Every Land," has a diverse international flavor. It is composed of three men and three women from Wales, Japan, Haiti, the Philippines, Pakistan, and the United States

The group's program will consist of ethnic dances which are mostly of a highly traditional nature and are linked to religious and social customs of the countries represented. In addition, the performers will present four vocal selections, primarily of an ethnic character, and one operatic solo.

Their appearances in Middlebury is a part of the dancers' residency. They are participating in with the Crossroads Arts Council in Rutland from Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.

dance theatre coming

The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre, a company of 20 exciting young dancers who have electrified audiences around the world, will perform at the opening program of the Middlebury College Concert Series, 8:15 p.m. Monday, Oct. 7 in Wright Theatre.

Alvin Ailey has presented the legacy of the American Negro to audiences around the world through the medium of modern dance and with his music. The group's dancing has been called "joyous, dramatic, and vital and the whole experience is total dance theatre."

Because the Ailey dance group has been a sell-out wherever it has appeared, all subscribers to the Middlebury Concert Series are asked to pick up seat reservations in Wright Theatre before noon on the day of the concert. Any remaining seats will go on sale to the general public after the noon deadline.

fall foliage tour

The annual Autumn Foliage Tour through Robert Frost Country, sponsored this year by the Ripton Bridge of Flowers Committee as a centennial tribute to the poet, is scheduled for Saturday morning Oct. 5 in Ripton.

The free guided tour will leave in a motocade of private cars at 10 a.m. Saturday from the Frost Wayside Area on Vermont Route 125 in Ripton. Included in the 27.7 mile tour are four stops along the way featuring descriptive talks on the points of interest by national and state foresters.

Sites which will be viewed on the tour include the Frost Wayside Area, Vermont Historic Sites marker near the road to the Frost Cabin now closed for the season, Middlebury College Bread Loaf Mountain Campus and Middlebury College Snow Bowl ski area, the Long Trail, road to Texas Falls Park, Moss Glen Falls and finally the Sugarbush Valley Ski Area where an optional 9,300 foot gondola ride to the top of Lincoln Mountain is available for a small charge.

Those joining the motorcade will be welcomed at the Frost Wayside area by Raymond Willis, diector of the Addison County Regional Planning Commission. Stops will be made at the Long Trail crossing on Route 125, where National Forest Ranger Gilbert Churchill will speak on the history of the wilderness footpath; at the Road to Texas Falls, wher Ranger James Rogers will speak; at Moss Glenn Falls in Granville with a talk by a Vermont forester, and at Sugarbush Ski are where Ranger Rogers will discuss the area.

Coffee will be served along the way, but those participating are urged to bring a picnic lunch.

help for honduras

The Vermont Honduras Project is a people to people organization nationally organized in 1967 through a government to government organization, the Alliance of Progress. Vermont is matched with Honduras and 42 other countries are matched to countries or states in Latin America. Because of the people to people nature of the organization, Vermont has sent agricultural ideas and equipment (i.e. cows, water pumps, and farmers), doctors, and teachers. In addition, there are 1200 to 1400 college and high school students from Honduras studying in Vermont.

Honduras is one of the smallest and poorest countries in Latin America, the average yearly income being $250. Its economy is largely based on its banana crop.

Last week, much of Honduras was devastated by hurricane Fifi and her accompanying flood waters. Government officials estimate 5,000 dead and 60,000 homeless. The damage done to public property, private industry, and crops is estimated at $250 million. The water is contaminated, food is scarce, epidemics are high, the death toll is rising, and relief is difficult.

A four-man team, sent through the Vermont Honduras Project, consisting of a doctor, a state government representative (development of community affairs), an editor, and a reporter for the **Free Press** are in Honduras now seeing what can be done to help.

These people are, and will be for a long time to come, in desparate need of lightweight clothing, sheets, hand tools, shoes, medical supplies, and money. Contributions will be greatly appreciated. Money and those items listed above can be brought to Proctor at dinner, or checks can be sent to Box 3582 made out to the Vermont Ecumenical Council.

You can help. Please care.

Hollis Connor (Milliken 357)
Debby Kessen
Johnna Murray

public administration

Students interested in a career in public administration at the national, state, or local level are offered an opportunity to apply for a fellowship to study at two state universities. Fellowships for single fellows have a total value of $4600 of which $3300 is a cash stipend and $1300 the value of remission of fees and tuition. Married students receive an additional cash grant of $400.

Beginning about mid-June, the Fellows will serve a ten-week internship in a state, local, or federal agency in the South. During the 1975-76 academic year, the Fellows will spend the Fall semester at The University of Alabama and the Winter and Spring quarters at the University of Tennessee or the Spring semester at the University of Kentucky. Fellows who complete the Program satisfactorily will receive a Certificate in Public Administration. Fellows also may complete an M.A. or M.P.A. at one of the universities attended. The program provides all course work necessary for these degrees.

Candidates must be American citizens who have completed or will complete a bachelor's degree with any recognized major by June of 1975.

Applications should be submitted as soon as possible but must be received by March 1, 1975,. For information and applications write to : Coleman B. Ransone, Jr., Educational Director, Southern Regional Training Program in applications write to : Coleman B. Ransone, Jr., Educational Director, Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration, Drawer 1, University, Alabama 34586.

europe's available

Some student air fares to Europe are still in effect. Youth fares and other reduced air fares being sold in Canada and Mexico, and continued use of school charter flights all make Europe still very much available to travel minded college students - even in the face of ever increasing international air fares. As always, students living in the eastern states have less to pay than students at western schools.

Also, lower winter rates offer skiers inexpensive trips to Austrian and Swiss slopes. One student ski trip is only $550 including the round trip flight ticket and accomedations during two weeks on the Austrian slopes. General American tourism to Europe was off somewhat this past summer. As a result, many Austrian ski resorts are dropping their rates for the winter ski crowd. Also, the steady climb of the U.S. dollar against falling European currencies further decreases the cost of a trip to Europe.

For Students staying in Europe longer than a 2-week ski fling, temporary paying jobs are also available. Most jobs are in restaurants, hotels, and ski resorts. Standard wages are paid, but the big saving is the free room and board that goes with each job!

Any interested student may obtain free travel information and job application forms by writing to SOS, 22 Ave. de la Liberte, Luxemborg, Europe. Job processing can be speeded up by obtaining and holding 3 passport size photos and a letter of recommendation from a teacher or school official.

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get-together...

continued from p. 3

the Faculty, and look over the teaching load each term. They decide if a department is overstaffed or overloaded. This committee decides if more faculty should be hired.

O'Brien said it is "fairly monumental" to appoint someone to the faculty. The College is faced with "shifting demands" for courses, and basically an "inelastic supply" of faculty. It is hard to determine to which departments student demand will go. The College is faced with a tight economic situation, O'Brien explained, so it cannot "just keep adding people."

O'Brien added that by and large the individual departments are able to decide how they want to allocate their faculty resources.

President of the College, James Armstrong, also spoke. He said he was concerned with the College's financial strength and the assumptions which underlie it. He said the College would like to stay at its present size and still provide a quality education. He also said the institution operates on a residential principle.

Dean O'Brien mentioned the College's admissions situation. He said over 4,100 students applied for about 470 freshmen spaces. This was the third highest ratio of applicants for available spaces among any college researched. The two schools with higher ratios were Bowdoin and Williams.

Dean of Students, Erica Wonnacott, spoke of the fraternity situation. She said the College's lawyers have put together an agreement giving the College first option to buy a fraternity if it ceases to exist.

Dean O'Brien said the financial problem is "how we can change the legal relationship" between the College and fraternities to help both financially.

O'Brien and Wonnacott mentioned that the rebate problem must still be settled.

Assistant Dean of Students, Pat Whitney, said that arrangements for a career conference are underway. She said the conference would try to explain what jobs are available for liberal arts majors, and would possibly give students a sample job interview. Her office is planning this in conjunction with the Placement office and the Community Council. Student feedback on the idea of such a career conference is desired.

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x-country

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The Middlebury cross country team opened up its 1974 season last Saturday by defeating Colby, 20-39, and losing to Bates, 15-50. The meet was held at Bates, and the host team left no doubt about its superiority. Cross country is a popular sport at Bates, and this year's squad continued a strong tradition by capturing the first nine places. Midd Sophomore Chris Baldwin came home tenth, 1:15 behind the winner. Freshmen Dusty McNichol (13th) and Harry Hoffman (16th) were the next Panther finishers, with Junior Mark Vernon five seconds behind Hoffman in seventeenth. Freshman Peter Ross (20th) and Seniors Pascal Cheng (24th) and John Plate (26th) finished out the Middlebury squad.

Due to a number of factors, prospects for a good dual meet record appear slim. Besides losing top 1973 runner John Estle through graduation, the Panthers also lost their number two and four men, both of whom decided not to return to school. Middlebury has always used fall cross country as a strong foundation for cross country ski racing, and last year's number three and five runners have decided to run less on a competitive level in order to concentrate on skiing. This leaves Midd with a relatively young team which should improve quickly over the next three weeks.

Middlebury ran against Williams yesterday, hosts Keene St. at 12:00 on Saturday, and participates in the State Meet at UVM on Wednesday.

fletcher behind schedule

By BILL QUIGLEY

It was hoped that the installation of the new playing surface in Fletcher Field House would have been completed this summer, but several problems arose which delayed the completion of the project. When the facility was opened last March, it had an asphalt flooring which was intended as a base for the final Tartan surface, a synthetic composition which is used extensively for tennis courts, track surfaces, and the like. However, when it was discovered that the installation of Tartan in public buildings was prohibited by law because of its flammability and its emission of noxious cyanide fumes when burning, a substitute surface had to be sought. A Versaturf surface was chosen which was versatile, non-flammable, and which had the exact degree of coarseness the athletic staff desired. It had already been installed at Harvard, Rutgers, and several other colleges, and it appeared to be an excellent surface. But again the project was delayed when it was learned that the Versaturf Co. no longer manufactured the particular surface the athletic staff desired. Refusing to accept any other surface, they persuaded the company to manufacture the surface upon which they decided. The project has again resumed, and hopefully the new surface will be installed and ready for use in a month's time.

photo by nicholas andros

No skates, no ice, but it's hockey!

field hockey...

continued from p. 16

followed with three, while Ellen Fisher and Betty Baetjer added one from either side of the field. There were two penalty shots (a rare occurrence in field hockey), which indicates something about Johnson State's skill.

The scoring power of the forward line was equally matched by the aggressive playing of the defense. There seem to be no weak spots on this year's varsity, and being able to play together for a second year should be a great advantage.

For having averaged a goal every six minutes, the team was far from playing its best. The one apparent challenge the team is faced with is the game against Bridgewater - here on October fifth. Unless vast changes have occurred within the other teams, Middlebury can look forward to another undefeated season with little doubt. When the team calms down and realizes its potential, it could be the year for an unscored-upon as well as undefeated season.

women's tennis off to great start

By BLAIR CHILDS

The women's tennis team boosted its record last week to 3-0 with sweeping wins over Linden State and arch rival UVM. Middlebury succumbed to UVM last year, and the loss left the women in second place as UVM went ahead to take the league title. This year's turnabout was a pleasant, but expected surprise.

The match against Linden State could hardly be called a match, with Middlebury rolling over them 6-0. Singles were won by Christi Claggett, Amy Gitterman, Barb Hammond, and Judy Breck, playing the one through four positions, respectively. Sue Prevear and Blaire Barton added a doubles win, and then Cathy Von Klemperer and Sally Lent finished off the remaining two Linden State women.

UVM was a worry for Coach Towne, but Middlebury's women left the courts with a rather lopsided 5-2 victory. Christi Claggett, Amy Gitterman, and Betsy Miller picked up the singles wins. Sue Prevear coupled with Lisa Madeira and Cathy Von Klemperer with Sally Leent to contribute two more victories.

From the looks of things, Middlebury's women's tennis team will be contributing its share of victories to this year's fall sports arena. The success thus far has been due not only to the strong first few players, but also to the team's depth. The women will try to extend their streak to 4-0 next Tuesday against Vermont College.

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soccer loses...

continued from p. 16

the ball just inside the post with only one second remaining on the clock.

Play during the second half loosened up considerably, making for some exciting but occasionally sloppy soccer that was featured by end to end rushes and long passes up the wings. The Panther offense finally started to click with some fine passing plays and dribbling which were highlighted by a beautiful low drive off the left wing by Pierre Boucher which was punched out at the last moment by Springfield goalie Louis LaPenna.

The Chiefs widened the gap 16 minutes into the perod when Daniels rifled home a rebound from a shot by Pete Kasarjian which Harvey had stopped but couldn't hold. The Panthers struck back seconds later off the ensuing kickoff when Andy Taylor dribbled upfield and threaded a perfect pass from the left wing through the defense. Chris Lincoln then dribbled in and fired the ball, catching LaPenna flat-footed with a hard waist-high shot on the right side from the top of the penalty area. With six minutes remaining, Jay Harvey made what had to be the save of the game when he dove in the dirt to bat out a low Springfield shot from in close that looked like a sure goal. This seemed to put new life into the Panthers as the forward line started to buzz around the Springfield, and Chris Lincoln almost knotted the score with a sharply angled shot that hit the side of the net after he had walked in alone with the ball past the Springfield defense.

Midd's third straight upset victory over the Chiefs was not to be, however, as Sringfield's Steve Paylor put the game out of reach with a fine scoring play from his left wing side. As Paylor moved in on goal, it looked as though the defense had him covered, and the Panther goalie moved out to cut down the angle, only to be fooled by a perfect underspin chip shot which floated over his outstretched hands and into the far corner of the goal.

All good things usually come to an end, and the undefeated string that Varsity soccer had put together over the last two seasons proved to be no exception. It was unfortunate that the toughest game on the schedule had to come so early in the season, but the contest did show that with a little mor game experience the youngest and most talented Panther soccer team to come along in a long while may yet prove to be one of the best.

soccer wins...

continued from p. 16

were running high on both teams. Contact seemed to pick up and the possibility of fisticuffs loomed as both teams were frustrated at penetrating the goal. Just past midpoint in the second half, freshman wing Steve Sass crossed the ball to the far post where Fred Mueller headed the ball towards the center. Then Dave Pentkowski headed the ball past Beckles to put mMidd up by one with 17:52 remaining. It seemed fitting the it would be Pentkowski who would striked the final blow, for Pentkowski appeared to be the team leader on the field. When we needed a score, Coach Lawson had Dave on the line, and then once he had put the Panthers in the lead he moved back to fullback to protect the lead. Such versatility indeed marks his great play contribution to the team.

So the final 17:52 were dedicated to preserving the lead. The play of junior fullbacks David Hartshorn and Kevin Hundley were instrumental in blunting any Dartmouth attack and in clearing the ball to the offense. The left fullback, freshman Rick Stone, drew the tough assignment of containing Dartmouth's senior wing Keith Mirez. Stone contained Mirez by combining good hustle and good position with the other fullbacks' effort at team defense. As the game drew inexorably to its close, the Panthers thwarted the Green's scoring thrusts and counterattacked by moving into Dartmouth territory. And then, :02 :01 :00-the end. Middlebury 2- Dartmouth 1.

In post-game remarks, Coach Lawson commented on the team's "maturity development" in addition to individual remarks. Coach Lawson gave much credit to Captain Dave Pentkowski, who helped to anchor the team. The play of the inside tandem of Payson Swaffield and Chris Lincoln "continues to get nothing but better," remarked the coach.

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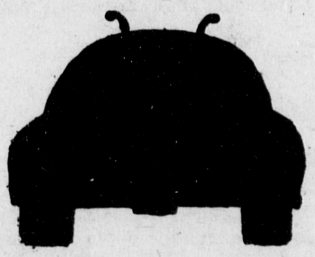

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panthers edge wesleyan

By JIM O'CONNELL

Twice coming from a touchdown behind, the Middlebury Panthers edged Wesleyan 21-19. Wesleyan was fired up after last year's game when Middlebury kicked a field goal with no time left to win. They were tough, but Middlebury's seven fumbles made them a helluva lot tougher.

On its first possession, Midd marched down the field with a perfect combination of blocking and running, with Tom O'Connor capping the drive with a run from the 18. It wasn't going to be easy though , as Kenny Chase fumbled the ball on the next posession and Wesleyan drove in from the 20. The extra point was missed, but its later importance was overshadowed by a 63 yard run by Brad Vanacore, Wesleyan QB, to put Wesleyan ahead 13-7. Midd fumbled the ball again, but the defense stopped Wesleyan at a very important time. Middlebury had another chance when Jimmy Williams intercepted and ran down to the Wesleyan 32 yard line, but the Panthers fumbled again as the half ended 13-7.

It seemed that our defensive flanks were only protedted by the cornerbacks, but Wayne Bell had a tremendous game. Todd Wadsworth and Bob Garvie also played well. It seemed that if Middlebury could hold onto the ball, things would fall into place, even though Ron Sommers, Nic Lagadinos and Ed Woodson were bothered by injuries.

After the kickoff Middlebury drove, but another fumble stymied them. After a Wesleyan punt, the Panthers drove in for the score. O'Connor scored from the two as all the backs including Chase, Bicknell, and Scheufele had running room behind the front line play. Another fumble led to a short Wesleyan drive topped by a fumble into the end zone for a TD . Bill Brakely and Jimmy Williams foiled the point after attempt.

Wesleyan gambled at midfield on a fourth and inches situation, but the Middlebury defense threw them back. From the Wesleyan 45-yard line a great screen pass call to O'Connor advanced the ball to the Wesleyan 19. Tommy O put it over from the seven, and Bicknell's third extra point made it 21-19.

There was one final chance for Wesleyan when the referees ruled a Middlebury player touched the punt. Wesleyan was very much alive on the Middlebury 18 yard line. The defense rose to the occasion, and Wesleyan was forced to attempt a 26-yard field goal. It was very high and wide, thus preventing numerous heart attacks among Middlebury rooters.

Middlebury rolled up its usual 316 yards rushing and was statisticly superior except in the fumble category. They had seven to Wesleyan's one, which certainly made for a closer gamelthan it should have been. In the second half Middlebury shut off the running of the Wesleyan backfield and held them to virtually nothing.

As usual, the offensive line (Bouchard, Goldfarb, Tripp, Sedelli, Donaghue, Roy, Uppendahl) was tremendous and the Panthers were particularly effective running to their strongside. In the second half Midd often used an unbalanced line, and Wesleyan didn't adjust nearly enough. Except for the numerous turnovers, Middlebury looked exceptionally good in all aspects of the game. If injured personnel are healthy and turnovers decrease, this is truly a fine Middlebury squad.

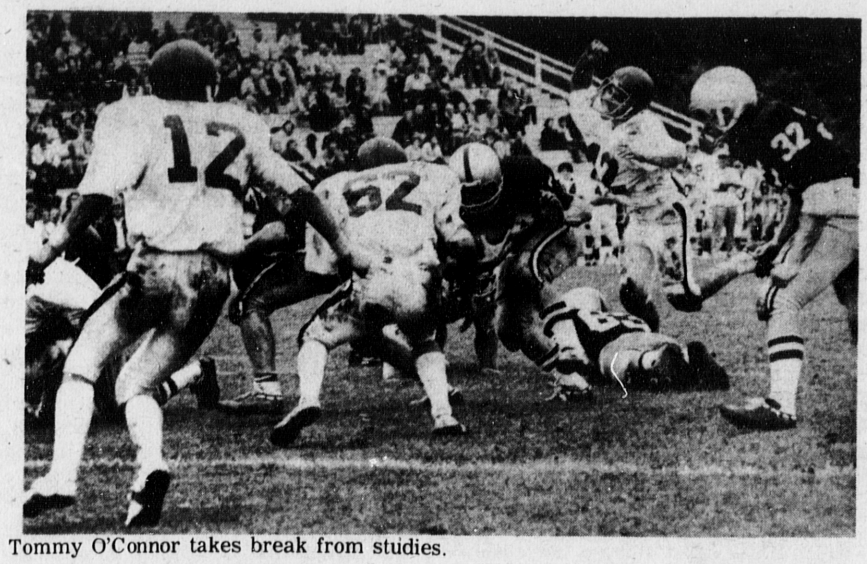
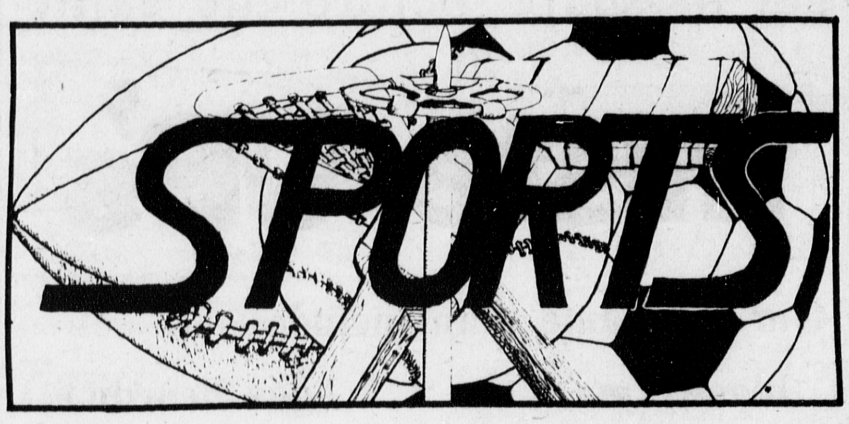


Photo by Valley Voice

Tommy O'Connor takes break from studies.



soccer: lose one ... win one

By JOE CORBETT

The 1974 version of Middlebury Varsity soccer got underway Tuesday afternoon against powerful Springfield College, recently ranked 16th nationally in the preseason college soccer poll. While the firs regular season loss, 13-1, in the last 21 starts is not much cause for celebration, the young Panther eleven showed glimpses of the calibre of soccer that should make the outlook on the remainder of the season quite optimistic indeed.

Returning veterans Dave Pentkowski, Kevin Hundley, Dave Hartshorn, and Chris Lincoln were as impressive as ever. A host of newcomers from last year's 5-2 B team and the new Freshman class proved capable of comfort——ably filling in for the eleven players gone from the undefeated teams of the past two years.

The first half of the game was one of tight ball control, short passing, and defense period. The steady play of both team's fullbacks kept out scoring threats at both ends. As a result, much of the action centered around mid-field, with neither team willing to take very many chances.

The solid heads-up play of Midd halfbacks Andy Taylor, Mike Norris, and Dave Pentkowski kept the Springfield attack at bay for the bulk of the period, with fullbacks Kevin Hundley, John Clemency, Victor King and Dave Hartshorn stopping any scoring plays that did make it through to the Panther end. Freshman netminder Jay Harvey, filling in for the injured Dave Kynoski, while not receiving too many outright shots on goal, showed some good aggressive goaltending as he constantly roamed out into traffic after any loose balls before the opposing forwards could convert them into goals. Rick Stone, another Freshman, also had an impressive debut at his outside fullback position, where he effectively broke up plays on the wing and cleared the ball upfield.

The Panthers appeared to be holding their own quite well as they never gave the vaunted Springfield scoring machine an opportunity to get unwound. Momentum was starting to shift in the Middlebury direction as the Springfield players started to argue with the officials and each other while making careless mistakes at midfield. Unfortunately, the first goal was not to be denied to the Chiefs as forward Frank Daniels carried the ball up his wing and sent a low, hard cross in front to Chris Schmid, son of Springfield coach Irv Schmid, who tapped

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Photo by Valley Voice

Tête à tête on soccer field.

By JOHN R. TURNEY

The Middlebury College soccer team avenged its opening game loss to Springfield by disposing of Dartmouth, 2-1. A high sense of anticipation ran through the crowd, wondering what the nature of the 1974 soccer team would be. Following several short delays, Dartmouth kicked off and was immediately pressed as the Panthers moved the ball towards the Dartmouth goal. A personal foul was committed inside the Dartmouth penalty area 55 seconds into the game. Freshman striker Payson Swaffield squared off against Dartmouth goalie Guy Beckles and sent the ball into the lower right corner of the net.

Following the goal, the Panthers seemed to dominate the midfield and were successful in keeping the ball in the Dartmouth half of the field. Shortly after Swaffield's goal, Midd was denied a goal by a spectacular save by Beckles. A hand ball was called on Dartmouth, giving Midd a direct kick from about 19 yards out. Senior Dave Pentkowski booted a screaming low drive that Beckles blocked and then covered right on the goal line.

Finally the Big Green started to click. With some crisp short passing and outstanding play by left wing Bruce Bokor, The Green cleared their zone and began to pressure Midd. At 10:16, Bokor hit a chip to the near post of the Midd goal. Goalie Jay Harvey started for the ball on what appeared to be a routine play. Harvey slipped and fell, and the ball dribbled into an empty net to the Panthers' dismay and Dartmouth's surprise.

With the score 1-1, the Panthers became a little less aggressive, and Dartmouth quickened the pace trying for the go-ahead goal. This seemed evidenced by Midd's backfield not moving up on offense, and the fact that Dartmouth seemed to be beating the Panthers to the loose balls. This meant that more responsibility fell on the goalie. Harvey responded well with clearing the goal on Dartmouth's corner kicks and in preventing a goal in a one-on-one situation.On the play, Midd's fullbacks had gambled on reaching a loose ball, only to have Dartmouth striker Scott Specht reach it first and break for the goal. Jay moved out to intercept Specht and then dove at Specht's feet for the ball. Jay made the save, but in the resulting collision Specht's leg was twisted and broken. The teams played evenly until the half with no significant advantage on either side.

As the second half opened, emotions

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field hockey romps in opener

By ABIGAIL HILMER

Last Thursday the women's varsity hockey team defeated Johnson State by a score of 10 - 0. The victory was not surprising, considering the fact that the entire team returns intact from last year's undefeated season - with the exception of the new goalie, Lynn Foord. Playing defense are Martha Fernald, Lauri Smith, Debbie Parton, Gary Wheeler, and Jan Carney. On the forward line are Lauri Thompson, Sue Storer, Edie MacAusland, Betsy Baetjer, and Ellen Fisher.

Although the forward line managed to score ten times, first game shakes and a lack of communication between players seemed responsible for several "should have been" goals. Long passes and a well spread line were the exception rather than the rule, and the play unnecessarily dominated the right side of the field. The caliber of field hockey played by Johnson State is at least partially responsible for that. It is understandably more difficult to play well against a "mediocre" team than a "good" team.

For the first ten minutes of the first thirty-minute period the ball remained on the Middlebury side of the fifty-yard line. At 8:20 Edie MacAusland scored the first goal and ended up high scorer with a total of five goals. Right inner Sue Storer

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